

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to submit them here, which, however, may be good in some cases, but in others, it is better to submit them to the public, and let the public decide. The object of the paper is to give the public the best information possible, and to let them know what is going on in the world.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1831.

VOLUME 1, NO. 12

By Authority.



Act passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

Public No. 55.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscribers to this Company, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown," and shall be able to sue and be sued, impleaded and be impleaded, in all courts of law in the United States, and to make and use one common seal, and the same to alter and amend at their pleasure.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That subscriptions be opened in Georgetown in the District aforesaid, under the direction of Francis Dodge, Raphael Semmes, Walter Smith, John Kurtz, William S. Nichols, L. C. Davidson, John Marbury, Joel Crittenden, O. M. Littlejohn, James Duane, William G. Ridgely, Samuel Humphreys, and William Hayman, or Commissioners, or a majority of them, for raising a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into eight thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners after given ten days previous notice of the time and place for receiving subscriptions of the said stock shall proceed to receive the same; and should the number of shares subscribed exceed the number of which the capital stock consists, then, and in such case, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to apportion the shares subscribed among the several subscribers by proportional reduction, so as to reduce the whole to the aforesaid number of eight thousand shares.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, the sum of one dollar on each share shall be paid to the Commissioners at the time of subscribing, and a further sum of four dollars on each share of stock by instalments, after giving thirty days previous notice to the stockholders, in one or more newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, not exceeding two dollars on each share; and that the remainder of the said twenty-five dollars shall be secured by notes payable on demand, signed and endorsed to the satisfaction of the President and Directors. The said notes shall be renewed whenever the directors may consider it proper; but the directors are hereby required to cause the same to be renewed at least once in every twelve months; and every stockholder neglecting or refusing to renew his note, or neglecting or refusing to pay any instalment, when required by the President and Directors so to do, shall forfeit all his interest in this company, and be held liable for his proportion of any loss which may have occurred previous to such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, should any forfeiture be incurred by any member of this institution, the same may be annulled, remitted, and made void by a majority of the whole board of directors present at the meeting at which the motion for such remission shall be made. *Provided*, That no remission of a forfeiture under this act shall take place without the payment of the principal of said instalment, and interest thereon, or the renewal of his note, as required by the directors, as also the payment of his proportion of such loss as may have occurred previous to such forfeiture.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as two thousand shares shall be subscribed for, the Commissioners hereby authorized to receive subscriptions shall call a meeting of the subscribers, after giving ten days notice in one or more of the newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, and the subscribers who shall assemble in consequence of such notice, or appear by proxy, shall choose by ballot from among the stockholders, by a majority of votes, twelve directors, who shall continue until the first Monday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; on which Monday in August, in every succeeding year thereafter, an election shall be held for twelve directors as aforesaid, who shall continue in office for one year from the time of their election, and until others be chosen in their stead; and the said directors, at their first meeting, shall choose from among themselves, or from the stockholders at large, a president, and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services; and, in case of death, removal, resignation, or other disqualification of the president, or any of the directors, the remaining directors may elect others to supply their places during the remainder of the term for which they were chosen.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every subscriber shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, attested by two witnesses at all elections made by virtue of this act; and shall have as many votes as he holds shares, as far as ten shares; one vote for every five shares as far as ten shares; and one vote for every twenty shares which he may hold over sixty shares.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, the affairs of this institution shall be conducted by the president and directors elected as aforesaid; that the president shall preside at all meetings of the directors, and, in case of absence, his place may be supplied by one of the directors, appointed by the board; that the president and directors shall have power and authority to make all kinds of advances against loss or damage by fire, and insurances on inland transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, and country produce, not exceeding ten thousand dollars in any one policy, and to invest the funds of the institution in stock, or dispose of the same in such manner as in their judgment may be most advantageous to the said institution; that they shall have full power and authority to appoint a secretary, and such other clerks and servants under them as shall be necessary for transacting the business of the said institution, and may allow them such salary as they shall judge reasonable; to ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as shall appear to them necessary for regulating and conducting the concerns of the said institution, not being contrary to, or inconsistent with, this act, or the laws and constitution of the United States; that the said president and directors shall conduct business in Georgetown, that they shall keep full, fair, and correct entries of their transactions, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the stockholders; they shall not have power to hire or purchase, or to let or sell, or to mortgage, in Georgetown, for the purpose of transacting the affairs of the institution; that the president, or such other person as may be appointed in his place, and four directors, shall form a quorum for transacting business, and all questions which may come before them shall be decided by a plurality of votes.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, all policies of insurance made by this corporation shall be signed by the President, attested by the Secretary, and sealed with the common seal thereof; and all losses on any such policy or policies shall be adjusted by the president and board of directors, and paid, agreeably to the terms of the policy, out of the funds of the company.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, dividends of the net profits arising on the capital stock, or so much thereof as they may appear advisable, after reserving one-third of the net profits as a surplus fund, until it shall amount to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, shall be made at such periods as the president and directors may judge proper, not oftener than once in six months, and the same shall be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives; but if a dividend shall at any time be declared of a greater amount than the net profits of the said company at the time of making the same, each and every director that consented thereto, shall, and is hereby declared to be liable for in his individual capacity, and bound to contribute to make good the deficiency in the capital stock occasioned by such improper dividend.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, no stockholder shall be answerable, in his person or individual property, for any contract or agreement of said company, or for any losses, deficiencies, or failures, of the capital stock of said institution, except in the case of a director declaring an improper dividend, as before provided for in the tenth section of this act; but the whole of the said capital stock, together with all property, rights, and credits belonging thereto, and nothing more, shall at any time be answerable for the demands against the said company.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the stock of this institution is hereby declared personal and not real estate, and may be assigned and transferred on the books of the company, in person or by power of attorney only; but no stockholder indebted to the company shall be permitted to make a transfer, or receive a dividend, until such debt is paid or secured to the satisfaction of the president and board of directors.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and until the end of the next session of Congress which shall happen thereafter; and on the dissolution or expiration of this charter, the president and directors for the time being shall take prompt and effectual measures for closing all its concerns; but no such dissolution or expiration shall operate so as to prevent any suits to be brought or continued by or against the said corporation, for any debt or claim due by or to the same, and which arose previously to said dissolution or expiration; but for the purpose of closing its concerns, its corporate powers shall remain unimpaired.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 66.

AN ACT to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, no custom house fees shall be levied or collected on any raft, flat, boat, or vessel, of the United States, entering otherwise than by sea, at any port of the United States on the rivers and lakes on our Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of April next, the same and no higher tonnage duties and customs house charges of any kind shall be levied and collected on any British colonial raft, flat, boat, or vessel, entering otherwise than by sea at any port of the United States on the rivers and lakes on our Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, than may be levied and collected on any raft, flat boat or vessel, entering

otherwise than by sea at any port of the United States on the rivers and lakes on our Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, than may be levied and collected on any raft, flat boat or vessel, entering otherwise than by sea at any port of the United States on the rivers and lakes on our Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, any boat, sloop, or other vessel, of the United States, navigating the waters on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, otherwise than by sea, shall be enrolled and licensed in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; which enrollment and license shall authorize any such boat sloop, or other vessel, to be employed either in the coasting or foreign trade; and no certificate of registry shall be required for vessels so employed on said frontiers; *Provided*, That such boat, sloop, or vessel, shall be, in every other respect liable to the rules, regulations, and penalties, now in force, relating to registered vessels on our Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the usual tonnage, salary, and commissions, now levied by law on any collector or surveyor of any district on our Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, and rivers, each collector or surveyor, as aforesaid, shall receive, annually, in full compensation for three services, an amount equal to the entire compensation received by such officer during the past year.

Approved March 2, 1831.
PUBLIC—NO. 67.

AN ACT declaratory of the law concerning contempt of court.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempt of court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of the said courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any officer of the said courts, party, juror, witness, or any other person or persons, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the said courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, corruptly, or by threats or force, endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any juror, witness, or officer, in any court of the United States, in the discharge of his duty, or shall, corruptly, or by threats or force, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to obstruct or impede, the due administration of justice therein, every person or persons so offending, shall be liable to prosecution therefor, by indictment, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

VARIETY.

Deaconing.—In the olden times, when it was a custom in many parts of New England to sing the psalms and hymns by "deaconing" them, as it was called, that was, by the deacon's reading each line previous to its being sung, one of those church dignitaries rose, and after looking at his book some time, and making several attempts to spell the words, apologized for the difficulty he experienced in reading, by observing,

"My eyes indeed are very blind,"
The choir, who had been impatiently waiting for a whole line, thinking this to be the first of a common metre hymn, immediately sang it. The good deacon exclaimed, with emphasis,

"I cannot see at all;
This, of course, they also sang, when the astonished pillar of the church, cried out,
"I really believe you are bewitched!"
Response by the choir, "I really believe you are bewitched."—Deacon:
"The deuce is in you all."
The choir finished the verse by echoing the last line, and the deacon sat down in despair. *Boston Trans.*

In the economy of nature, birds are important creatures:—
"They destroy innumerable insects, and the thoughtless extermination of some birds, supposed to be noxious, as sparrows, crows, &c. in many districts, has generally given rise to an infinitely more prejudicial multiplication of vermin. Other birds destroy larger animals, as field mice, snakes, frogs, lizards, or consume carrion. Many extirpate weeds. On the other hand, they assist the increase and propagation of animals as well as plants. For instance, it is known that

wild ducks, in their emigrations, carry impregnated spawn into remote ponds, &c. and thus stock them with fish. Many birds swallow seeds, which are subsequently expelled whole, and are extensively dispersed, as the droves of bands with the nutmeg. The excrement of seabirds manures bare cliffs and coasts, so as to render them capable of producing useful plants. Many species of falcons may be taught for the chase, as well as the cormorant for taking fish. Many birds, together with their eggs, fat, &c., serve for food; the entire skins of sea-birds for the clothing of many Northern nations; the feathers for stuffing beds, for making, for various and often costly ornaments, in which respect also they form an important article of trade among many savage people, particularly the Islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

2. Canine Artillerist.—Mustapha, a strong and active dog, belonged to an artilleryist of Dublin, raised from its birth in the midst of camps, always accompanied its master, and exhibited no alarm in the midst of battle. In the hottest engagements it remained near the cannon, and carried the match in its mouth. At the memorable battle of Fontenoy, when we broke the square battalions of the Hanoverians, the master of Mustapha, received a mortal wound. At the moment when about to fire upon the enemy, he and several of his corps were struck to the earth by the discharge of artillery.—Seeing his master extended lifeless and bleeding, the dog became desperate, and howling piteously. Just at that time, a body of French soldiers were advancing rapidly to gain possession of the piece which was aimed at them from the top of rising ground. Who would believe it, if the fact were not attested by several witnesses worthy of credit? Doubtless with a view to avenge his master's death, Mustapha seized the lighted match with his paws, and set fire to the cannon loaded with case shot; 70 men fell on the spot, and the remainder took to flight. After this bold stroke, the dog laid itself down near the dead body of his master, licked his wounds, and remained there 24 hours without sustenance. He was at length with difficulty taken away by the comrades of the deceased. The courageous animal was carried to London, and presented to George II. who had him taken care of as a brave servant.—*Histoire des Chien Celebres.*

A poor Irishman, who was on his death-bed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good natured friend, with the common-place reflection, that we must all die once. "Why, my dear, now," answered the sick man, "that is the very thing that vexes me so much; if I could die half a dozen times, I should not mind it."

Anecdote of a poor Man.—The following lines are occasioned by the circumstance of a person going lately into the house of a poor pious old man, with a large family, and saying, "My friend, you seem to be very poor." To which the man replied, "How can you call me poor, when through the grace of Christ, all things are mine?"

How can you call me poor; All things are mine—
Whatever I ask, my God replies, 'tis thine;
"The world, life, death, things present, things to come."
Such is my store in Christ; a countless sum! The world may think me poor; so I think them;
Their treasures I, my riches they condemn. They have their good things now; for mine I wait;
How worthless theirs at best; the least of mine, how great.

SPANISH COMPLIMENTS
Matilda's eyes so brilliant are and black,
One glance subdues you at the first attack;
'Twas of her eyes a dying victim spoke,
They are in mourning for the hearts she broke.

The following question is respectfully submitted to the community, for its deliberation:

Suppose a written contract to submit between three co-partners—A, B and C—in which it is stipulated that certain things may be lawfully done by the joint concern, and that no other things shall be lawfully done, than those for which power has been expressly conferred. And suppose A and B combine together to waive the joint property, or to distribute the revenue derived from it in an unequal manner, to the manifest injury of C, who by the articles of co-partnership, is entitled to an equal share. And suppose A and B, by a subtle contrivance, have it in their power to prevent C from bringing his complaint before a judicial tribunal for a hearing, and that they do actually exercise this power. The question is, Does such a proceeding differ in any respects from an act of downright plunder?

If there is a difference, we should be pleased to see it pointed out; and, if there is none, we would then submit this further question—

Would such a proceeding be less on act of plunder if practised by two communities against a third, or by seventeen States against one?

And if not, we would then again inquire—

Whether the conduct of a majority of Congress, in placing a fraudulent title to a law—by calling that a revenue act which is in fact an act for the protection of one branch of industry, at the expense of all others—or the obvious purpose of keeping the question without the cognizance of the courts of law, is at all different from an act of plunder?

—*Massinger.*

The following is the view taken by O. P. Q. of the state of National feeling in France:

"A new ministry is for the present postponed. M. Perier is prepared to change or modify his system, if he should be allowed to remain. He now has no objection to pledge himself—1st, That the independence of Belgium shall be assured 2d, That by peace or war Poland shall be guaranteed her nationality. 3d, That the troubles in La Vendee shall be no longer trifled with but shall be put down by force. And 4th, That the thousands of Royalists who continue to occupy posts under Government shall be changed for men who will vote for and support the Revolution of July. But this is not sufficient. M. Casimir Perier cannot possibly satisfy the millions. His system is not national.

A gentleman once apologizing to a company for not joining in conversation, said he was afflicted with a cold in his head, and when that was the case he was always heavy, dull, and stupid. "Upon my soul then, (replied John Wilkes) you are very much to be pitied, for you must have been afflicted with that same cold in your head ever since I knew you, which is more than twenty years."

Judges of A Size.—Mr. Baron V— and Mr. Justice G— the one very tall, the other a short man, once going the same circuit, an ignorant rustic at a country town, hearing them styled 'Judges of Assize,' boldly demurred to the appellation, declaring as his reason, that he never saw two men less of a size in his life.

The Bunker Hill Aurora says—A Mr. Sheldon lately drew across Warren bridge, with one yoke of oxen on two wagons, chained together, forty-three bales of cotton weighing 350 lbs. each, making a total of 15,050 lbs. The carriage way of this bridge is one of the best macadamized roads in the United States.

A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr.—, your office is as hot as an oven." So it should be, my Lord, replied the lawyer, "as it is here that I make my bread."

Peach Trees.—Now is the time to search Peach trees for young worms, while they are in the outer bark. At-
tend to it—*Conn. Paper.*

the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than other papers in America! Yet such is the fact, and at this moment the Courier & Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New-York more than one hundred per cent more than any of the contemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock P.M., when all the News received by the morning Mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition: so that the Daily subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news of all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price Current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. Whatever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-Weekly.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum; Semi-Weekly Paper \$6 per annum—Payable in advance.

N. B. All Post Masters who have no objections to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper. It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.



Salisbury:
OCTOBER 10, 1831.

On Friday of Davidson Superior Court, which was holden last week, came on the trial of Jones & Enig for an alleged libel on Jas. Martin, Jr. which was removed from this County. The case was argued for the state by John M. Morehead Esq. and for the defendants by Judge Nash. The jury retired for about fifteen minutes and returned into court with a verdict of not guilty.

In consequence of the trial the Editor was necessarily absent which will account for any inaccuracies which may be found in the present paper.

At a meeting of the Rowan Troop of Cavalry, at the Court House on Saturday the 1st inst, Henry Giles was elected Captain, Robert H. L. Willis Mooring 2nd. L. Robert N. Craig Cornet, Wm. J. Jones Judge advocate and Horace Beard Bugleman. The next meeting of the Troop will take place on the last Friday in November. A punctual attendance of the members is desired.

We invite a careful perusal of an article in another column of our paper taken from the Banner of the Constitution.

The Richmond Whig.

This paper hangs out the democratic flag inscribed "Democracy—The Constitution—State Rights," and of all the papers in the United States we know not one which is sicker Federal—which is more decidedly and unequivocally opposed to the Republican doctrine. The Whig should hand down these false colours and substitute the genuine one in their stead. He should have more bravery and honor than to fight under an enemy's flag. What a bold combatant he is when he can blind the people by his Janus policy and win only with the few. The only just and accurate criterion by which to come at the character of a man's political opinions is to examine and sift the opinions themselves without reference to the declarations of men that they belong to this or that party. Is an Orang-outang a human being because it resembles one and may be decked out in man's apparel; we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived by appearances. We should strip this Jack-daw of his plumage and send him to his own kind again. The Whig way is a Federal print and yet it is found herding with those of the republican party with all the exterior trappings which belong to them, and by which it has succeeded in practicing upon the credulity of the people which is assisted by its location in no small degree. Does the Whig advocate the power of the general government to construct works of internal improvement? Does it acknowledge the constitutionality and expediency of the tariff? Does it back the United States Bank with all its anti-republican monopolies? It does, as its columns demonstrate. Does it support the claims of Henry Clay, the great leader of the Federal party whose interests are closely and indissolubly identified with those measures, for the Presidency? It does, and it glories in it. Is this "Democracy the Constitution—State Rights?" They are the bane of Democracy, the destroyer of the Constitution and an enemy to State Rights; where then is the republicanism of the Whig? Where is the love and reverence for the constitution? Where is the succor which it has ever lent to the States in their struggles for the maintenance of their reserved rights? We have no objections to the choice which the Whig has

made. The whole nomenclature of the paper is strangely inconsistent with its position. It is certainly an impostor to be styled "the Constitutional Whig" without the fact, we have often wondered why it is that the Whigs are afraid to assume their old and proper name. We would not acknowledge the principles of a party and merge the name. We would have all names.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled on the 19th ultimo. We have received the message of the Governor to the two Houses of the Legislature. It is entirely confined to the consideration of subjects of local importance, a reference to which cannot be interesting to our readers. The Governor congratulates them upon the prosperous and flourishing condition of the State.

FOR THE WATSON CAROLINIAN.

The great error into which many writers upon the principles of our government, and particularly upon the conservative principle, is that the constitution is a compact of the people as a mass and not of the people of the States as separate sovereignties. They compare the relation which the States bear to the general government, to the relation which the counties bear to the State itself. This is a very singular and mischievous idea. But take away the sovereignty which conceals the doctrine and the danger of forming an erroneous opinion, will be removed. The parallel lacks this essential to be correct. The States were, when they formed the compact distinct sovereignties—they existed previous to the existence of the general government, whereas the counties derived their distinct existence from the State. They existed, it is true, but they existed as a whole and not as separate and distinct sovereignties. The States had a separate existence, previous to the formation of their general government, which they afterwards formed "for special purposes"; to come therefore to a right conclusion upon the theory of our government it should always be borne in mind that the constitution is a compact of the people of the States and not of the people of the United States. HANCOCK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Samuel Robertson, at New York, brings London papers to the 31st and Portsmouth to the 22nd August, both inclusive.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are to Aug. 4th, up to which time the Russians had no impression upon the Poles. The Dutch have retreated to Holland. The reported capture of St. Michaels by the Terceirians is confirmed.

London, Aug. 31.—It is reported that a misunderstanding prevails in the Cabinet respecting the late alteration in the Reform Bill. We trust that this difference is not of a serious nature. For the sake of the country may it be speedily adjusted, for without unanimity there, the great measure must fail.

London, Aug. 20.—We shall not disguise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried against the Ministers and to the serious injury of the reform bill, his amendment, providing that tenants at will, paying 50lb. per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members.

London, Aug. 19.—We have reason to believe that nothing prevents a co-operation between this country and France in some efforts to restore to Poland the blessings of peace and freedom, but the state of affairs in Belgium; that peace should be established between Holland and Belgium is therefore an object of great importance to the Poles, as well as the other European powers. It may turn out that Holland has been playing the game of Russia.

A report prevails that the Island of Madeira has surrendered to Villa Flor, and which is believed by the Portuguese merchants.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Berlin Aug. 10.—According to letters from Warsaw of the ult. the Poles laughed outright at the idea of being starved into submission by so inadequate a force as that of the Russians. They had provisions enough to stand a siege of four months, and the town was too well fortified on every side to allow of any fear that the enemy will attempt to take it by storm. There was a regular army of 40,000 men within the city, and a great number undisciplined troops, who were in the course of training; the whole of whom, as well as the other inhabitants, were animated with the best spirits, and resolved to fight to the last. The late movements of the Russians have betrayed much indecision. This is by some attributed to the influence of the mediation; and even taken as a proof that it has begun to operate.

Certain it is that their original intention was to occupy the whole part of the

country, which, however, they have not yet done. The Russian Government, it is said, are still at the siege of Warsaw, and are not yet ready to attack. The Poles, however, are not without resources. They have a large stock of provisions, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition. They are also well supplied with money, and are able to pay their troops well. They are also well supplied with information, and are able to keep the Russian Government in the dark as to their movements. They are also well supplied with courage, and are able to stand up to the Russians in a fair fight. They are also well supplied with skill, and are able to outmaneuver the Russians in a campaign. They are also well supplied with loyalty, and are able to stand up to the Russian Government in a fair fight. They are also well supplied with patriotism, and are able to stand up to the Russian Government in a fair fight. They are also well supplied with courage, and are able to stand up to the Russians in a fair fight. They are also well supplied with skill, and are able to outmaneuver the Russians in a campaign. They are also well supplied with loyalty, and are able to stand up to the Russian Government in a fair fight. They are also well supplied with patriotism, and are able to stand up to the Russian Government in a fair fight.

THE LADY GIBBS, &c.

Some time ago a report reached us that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. This was said to be a fabrication of the Jews of Berlin, and we disbelieved it. There seems, however, to hang a mystery over the news from Petersburg. That capital, exposed to the ravages of the cholera morbus, is left almost without a government. The Emperor, the Ministers even the Chief of Police, have withdrawn to Peterhoff; and, it seems, the rabble, not the Sovereign, is autocrat for the day. In the meantime the Grand Duke, the only surviving brother of the Czar, is suddenly called to the seat of government, and a Prussian Physician, eminent for curing mental disorders, is confidentially reported to have been sent for from Berlin. We do not vouch for these rumors—they may be idle stories; but many coincidences seem to give them probability, and the unexpected inactivity of the Russian army on the Vistula, whence we were taught to expect a decisive battle three weeks ago, may be an indication of irresolution, change and dismay in the quarter from which all orders must emanate.

Pyromaniac.

In Mecklenburg county, on Thursday 29th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Neal Todd, to Miss Susanah Hoffman.

W. J. JONES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson and Mecklenburg. His office is a few doors below the Court-House. October 8th 1831. 224

FEMALE SCHOOL IN STATESVILLE.

THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on the first day of November next.

The branches taught, and terms of tuition, are as formerly.

N. B. We refer all who desire information respecting the state of character of this school, to any of those who have hitherto patronized it.

M. A. CALDWELL. October 8th 1831. 394

CHARLESTON AND CHERAW. THE STEAM BOAT MACON.

CAPT. J. C. GRAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expense of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH. Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 924 J. B. C.

NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

At the August session 1831 of Iredell County court, the subscriber duly qualified as Executor of the last Will & Testament of Lucy Mabury dec'd. He therefore notifies all persons indebted to her estate to make payment forthwith to him, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAS. COOK, Ex'r.

On Tuesday the 25th of October next, at the dwellinghouse of the late Lucy Mabury, in the County of Iredell, I will sell, at public vendue, all the personal estate of the said Lucy, consisting of one likely young negro man, two negro women, and one or two children, a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle Hogs and Sheep. Seven or eight hundred bushels of corn, crop of Wheat, Oats and Rye, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture of every description. A credit of twelve months will be given on the usual terms. JAS. COOK, Ex'r. October 8th 1831. 394

SCHUYLER'S LUCKY DRAW OF FORTUNE—DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

Drawn 31st September. 4 21 21 2 14 No. 4 the highest Capital of 20,000

was sent to the managers in a whole Ticket of a gentleman in Pittsburgh Penn. The following brilliant Capitals were distributed by Schuyler to his lucky patrons.

No. 23 31 4 the capital of 20,000

was sold in a package to Messrs. R. Caton of Halifax N. C. and James Gordon of Norfolk Va. (I publish their names by special permission) the cash was promptly paid in current cash the day after the drawing. Schuyler also sold one prize of \$2,500 1 do. of \$1,000, 2 do. of \$500 2 do. of \$300 &c. No. vender in U. S. can boast of equal success in selling the Capitals.

My friends at a distance will recollect that a brilliant Lottery draws in New-York every Wednesday The Capitals are from \$15,000 to \$40,000 Tickets from \$5 to \$10 so that those who remit \$10 need not pay the postage and will be sure of a chance for the brilliant Capitals which are distributed weekly at Schuyler's fortunate Palaces.

Those who purchase tickets will receive the "Lottery Herald" which is published by me every evening of the drawing and forwarded to any part of the United States gratis—the Herald contains the drawing of each Lottery and much useful and amusing reading matter.

Orders for tickets must as usual be addressed to.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER 924 NEW-YORK.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post office at Salisbury, N. C. October 1st 1831.

- Samuel A. L. 1
- Locke Atwell 1
- Robert Brashaw 1
- James H. Bowman 1
- Moore Bass 1
- William Butler 2
- James Blue 1
- Levine Bagally 1
- David Barringer 1
- Reuben Ballard 1
- George Baker 1
- Jeremiah Brown 1
- Col. Jas. Hillips 1
- Wm. F. Cook 1
- Gail Campbell 1
- John B. Coles 2
- Major Caran 1
- Nathan Chaffin 1
- John Canup 1
- George Crider 1
- Daniel Cori 1
- Elender Cowan 1
- James Craig 1
- Wm. Cowan 1
- Willie Coals 1
- John Duke 1
- Townsend Dickerson 1
- Henry Doland 1
- Mrs. N. N. Diggins 2
- Daniel Eger 1
- Richd Emerson 1
- John Elliott 1
- Ann Fort 1
- James Farrow 1
- David Frankly 1
- Edm. Gyon 1
- Wm. Grist 1
- Burgess Garner 1
- Jno. Gibbons 1
- Charles Griffith 2
- Geo. H. Ghew 1
- Madison Harris 1
- John Hembree 1
- Wm. Haden 1
- John Hart 1
- Henry Hill 1
- Chesley Hanes 1
- Jno. J. Hammond 1
- John Henly 1
- Jesse Hodgins 1
- Doct. Wm. T. Hendon 1
- Jno. Houston 1
- Wm. A. Hicks 1
- Matthew Howard 1
- Wm. Juddins 1
- Sand Josey 1
- Al. W. Jennings 1
- A. Jones Esq. 1
- Jno. Johnston 1
- Robert Johnston 1
- Peter Boon 1
- Samuel Kerns 1
- Elizabeth Kridler 1
- Henry C. Lippard 1
- Catharine Loppower 1
- Rev. A. V. Lokridge 1
- Charlotte Keymon 1
- John Locke 2
- Daniel Lyrely 1
- Jacob Lingle 1
- George Lingle 1
- SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.
- Fulton Lodge 1
- David F. McIlary 1
- Saml. Miller 1
- Rachael Murphy 1
- A. Morrison 1
- John B. Mengy 1
- James H. Mculloch 2
- Samyson McCharles 1
- George Meains 1
- James McRacken 1
- George Miller 3
- R. E. Martin 1
- Jno. F. McCarle 1
- Jacob Michael 1
- Jane Miller 1
- James Neenan 1
- James Norton 1
- John I. Oliver 1
- James Owens 1
- Parker Newman or Wm. Otridge 1
- Elizabeth Porter 1
- John Pool 1
- Matthew Porter 1
- Joseph Pasmeyer 1
- Sarah Pence 1
- William Rainey 1
- Sarah Rush 1
- Jacob Rickert 1
- N. H. Rountree 1
- Felix Roberts 1
- Wm. Robertson 1
- Wm. Rough 1
- Saml. Rudder 1
- George Rey 1
- Sterling Sancer 1
- Thos. Stark 1
- A. C. Swink 1
- Henry Stoner 1
- Z. W. Simpson 1
- Peter Stoner 1
- Smith Saulsinger 1
- John Sackler 1
- Richd Singleton 1
- Henry Sloan 1
- James Smith 1
- Willie Smith 1
- Jane Short 1
- Polly Swink 1
- Charles Stork 1
- Willie Swink 1
- Susanna Farr 1
- P. W. Thompson 1
- Jacob Trout 1
- Wiley Thompson 1
- John Thomson 1
- Henry C. Winders 1
- Peter Whitman 1
- Alx. Wallace 1
- Wm. Winter 1
- Fanny Winders 1
- Peter Waller 1
- Catharine Wade 1
- Hugh Welch 1
- Charles Willie 1
- Mumford S. Walton 1
- Phillis Yost 1
- Phillis Yarbrow 1

REMAINING in the Post office at Salisbury, N. C. October 1st 1831.

- John D. Abernathy 1
- Notes Abernathy 1
- John Anderson 1
- Peter Beam 1
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- William Bandy 1
- Abraham Brown 1
- Robert Brown 1
- Abraham Bolinger 1
- James Bridges 1
- Thomas C. Bleckly 1
- James Carroll 1
- Daniel Conrad 1
- Henry Clippard 1
- Septhian Clark 1
- William Crites 1
- John Crider 1
- Philip Earp Jr. 1
- Edward Ganning 1
- John Gordon 1
- Elias Garret 1
- Michael Hanson 2
- Joseph Henry 2
- Daniel Hoke 1
- Jacob Hill 1
- Greenberry Harrison 1
- James Haulill 1
- Henry Harte 1
- John Havis 1
- Stephen Homesby 1
- John Hensy 1
- John Keenly 1
- Henry Killian 1
- Peter Keiser 1
- A. H. Lorely 1
- James Lindsey 1
- James Lewis 1
- James Long 1
- John Linck 1
- F. J. Linck 1
- Abraham Linck 1
- George P. Lanchashe 1
- Moore Martin 2
- John Mayel 1
- Varley McElree 2
- Spas Morrey 1
- James Morrison 1
- George W. Morry 1
- Daniel G. McDaniel 1
- John McCall 1
- William Nibbit 1
- Erastus H. Peck 2
- Alfred Ramsour 1
- William Ruddle 1
- Iano Robinson 1
- Jacob Reinhardt 1
- Dennis Ryan 1
- Solomon Hamman 1
- Henry Sommerow 1
- Solomon Stroup 3
- George Strams 1
- John Stines 1
- William Shethy 1
- David Strough 1
- Adam Seagle 1
- John Sore 1
- Margret Varvise 1
- Nancy Weson 1
- James Witherspoon 2
- Nicholas W. Wough 1
- Catharine Wrenant 1
- Symon Woodford 1
- Phelan Yarbrough 1

A LIST OF LETTERS.

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- George P. Lanchashe 1
- Moore Martin 2
- John Mayel 1
- Varley McElree 2
- Spas Morrey 1
- James Morrison 1
- George W. Morry 1
- Daniel G. McDaniel 1
- John McCall 1
- William Nibbit 1
- Erastus H. Peck 2
- Alfred Ramsour 1
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- Jacob Reinhardt 1
- Dennis Ryan 1
- Solomon Hamman 1
- Henry Sommerow 1
- Solomon Stroup 3
- George Strams 1
- John Stines 1
- William Shethy 1
- David Strough 1
- Adam Seagle 1
- John Sore 1
- Margret Varvise 1
- Nancy Weson 1
- James Witherspoon 2
- Nicholas W. Wough 1
- Catharine Wrenant 1
- Symon Woodford 1
- Phelan Yarbrough 1

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Notice.

Will be sold on Wednesday 19th Oct. next at the late dwelling house of the Rev. James McKnight dec'd. the following property viz: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Rye, Oats, and a large quantity of Corn &c. Fodder, Hay, and farming utensils, &c.

Also—

all the household and kitchen furniture and a large and well selected library and various other articles too tedious to mention, where due attendance and terms will be made known on that day by the subscriber.

Sale to continue from day to day until all will be sold.

John Sloan, } Administrators.

Sept. 24th 1831. 393

N. B. Any person having any of said books are requested to return them to the subscribers on or before that day without fail, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately. J. S. & J. S.

New Firm.

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of Ashcroft & Sibley and have purchased the former stock of J. M. Ingram Esq. and are establishing themselves near the dwelling of Mr. G. Sibley. They have, also, an additional Supply just arriving from New York and Charleston which will enable them to keep as handsome an assortment as has ever been offered to the public in Mecklenburg, which will be sold on the most liberal Terms for cash or credit to approved customers. 392

LEVI H. ASHCROFT.

GABRIEL SIBLEY.

Ingramville Sept 23. 1831.

To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the PRISON in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock, Wood, and Iron, with a plan of executing the same accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER, Esq. at the Jail and view the same.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS. } Can.

W. M. HORAH. } 924

JOHN COOK. } 924

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be \$10. 50 Drawing, and Painting \$10, Music 20 dollars paid in advance.

Principal BENJAMIN COTTELL.

